

ADDITIONAL FINDS AT FENARI ISA CAMII, ISTANBUL

CYRIL MANGO AND ERNEST J. W. HAWKINS

IN our report on Fenari Isa Camii (the Monastery of Lips) published in *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 18 (1964), p. 299ff., we were unable to include a number of finds made during the seasons of 1963 and 1964. We delayed their publication because of the possibility of further small discoveries being made. Our restoration work in this monument has now, however, been brought to a close, and this gives us an opportunity to supplement our previous report and to correct a few statements made therein.*

I. FRESCO OF ST. DEMETRIUS

Important fragments of fresco came to light in 1964 in the westernmost arcosolium of the south arm of the perambulatory. The back wall of the arcosolium contained, as usual, the portraits of the deceased, but these have disappeared, leaving only a narrow strip of fresco along the right-hand edge of the wall. Here we can discern the usual band of green ground and an insignificant portion of a figure dressed in a dark garment—probably the deceased in monastic garb. Above the figure are very faint traces of letters in two lines, among them what we took to be ΑΚΙΩ ('Ισαάκιος?). Below the group portrait was a dado of painted panels imitating veined marble; only a tiny corner of this survives.

On the west reveal of the arcosolium is an almost intact figure of a youthful military saint, surely St. Demetrius (figs. 1-2).¹ To the left of the halo are the letters ΟΑ (γίος), while to the right are two letters which may be interpreted as ΔΗ (μήτριος). The Saint

has short brown hair and wears a shallow round helmet along the rim of which runs a yellow band outlined with pearls. The left eye and cheek have been destroyed. The figure is dressed in a short-sleeved tunic of bright red color that terminates above the knees. Over this is an ochre coat of mail that forms a short kilt and also protects the shoulders. The Saint's chest is further covered with a green garment, worn over the coat of mail and secured by a wide strap. A blue-green cloak, attached over the chest, leaves the right arm free and falls at the back in billowing folds. On his legs he wears purple-pink hose, while the feet and ankles are encased in yellow-ochre "puttees." The shoes have open tops. The Saint is in the act of drawing his sword out of the scabbard which he holds with his left hand. A kite shield, held by a strap, hangs over his left shoulder. The inside of the shield is red, the outside beige, with a yellow border and a scalloped design along the rim. A square hole cut through the shield contains the remains of a decayed wooden tie-beam.

The Saint stands, as usual, on a zone of green ground. This is delimited at the bottom by a black, instead of a red, horizontal border, below which one can see traces of a painted panel imitating mottled red marble.

Above St. Demetrius is a circular medallion (diameter 0.77 m.) containing a half-figure of an angel holding both hands outstretched in a gesture of intercession (fig. 3). The angel's head has been destroyed and the entire figure is much eroded. The field of the medallion is in two concentric circles, dark pink inside, light pink outside. The angel's halo is likewise dark pink; his garments appear to have been originally blue-grey.

In terms of style the fresco of St. Demetrius is quite close to those in the parecclesion of Kariye Camii. The unbalanced stance of the figure, the tiny head, thick body, unnaturally tapered forearms, thin legs with inflated calves, baggy hose, and billowing mantle

* We should like to record our gratitude to Bay Feridun Dirimtekin of the Ayasofya Museum as well as to Bay Necati Dolunay and Dr. Nezih Firath of the Archaeological Museum, Istanbul, for the help they so readily gave us in the course of our work. As noted below, some of the objects found at Fenari Isa Camii have been deposited in these two museums.

¹ Height of figure excluding halo 1.72 m.; width of panel inside red borders 0.83.

terminating in a sharp point are all features that may be matched among the military saints of Kariye Camii.² A date of *ca.* 1320 may, therefore, be suggested for our fresco. This accords well with the history of the monument since the burial spaces provided in the perambulatory would probably have been filled some time after the death of the Empress Theodora in 1303. As a precautionary measure, the frescoes we have described have been temporarily walled up.

It should be pointed out that further fragments of fresco appear to exist in the lower part of the southernmost arcosolium of the west arm of the perambulatory, as already noted by Macridy.³ These are concealed by the brick staircase which at one time led up to the minaret and now provides the only means of access to the roof of the monument.

2. SCULPTURE

All of the items described below, except for those that are still *in situ*, were found out of context, mostly in door and window fills as well as outside the church. Only the more significant pieces are inventoried and illustrated. The material is in every case Proconnesian marble.

i. Sculpture of the Early Christian Period

1. Torso of angel (now in the Ayasofya Museum): height 0.36 m., thickness 0.185 m. (figs. 4–6). The figure is dressed in a short-sleeved tunic and in a himation, the latter being drawn across the breast and onto the left shoulder. The drapery folds were cut with a drill, thus forming a succession of deep furrows. The right arm is broken off under the elbow, where there is a dowel-hole, presumably for repair.⁴ A portion of the angel's long, flowing hair remains on the left shoulder. Part of the right wing is preserved, with indication of feathers and traces of yellow paint which also clings inside the drapery folds. The angel held in front of his breast a

² P. A. Underwood, *The Kariye Djami*, 3 (New York, 1966), pl. 488ff.

³ *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 18 (1964), p. 268 and fig. 61. References made in this paper to Macridy and to Mango-Hawkins are to their respective contributions contained in *DOP* 18.

⁴ The fifth-century capitals of the north church also show signs of repair: cf. Macridy, p. 259.

large medallion decorated with a cross the serifs of which terminate in little balls. At the center of the cross is a square "jewel." The medallion has four dowel holes bored into its thickness, one on the top side, one on the left, and two on the right (from the spectator's viewpoint). There is also an iron pin in the front of the medallion, directly below the center of the cross. The figure is not completely in the round: its back is flattened and summarily finished, which means that it was not intended to be seen from that direction. A sixth-century date may be suggested.

2. Part of a relief with the legs of a draped figure (now in the Ayasofya Museum): height 0.24 m., width 0.24, total thickness 0.14, projection of figure from background 0.06 (fig. 7). The reverse is flat and was decorated with a cross mounted on a small globe. Only the foot of the cross and the globe remain, framed by a segment of a circular medallion or, perhaps, by a piece of foliated ornament. Fifth or sixth century.

3. Truncated acanthus capital (FI 75: fig. 8), the top of which has been hollowed out for use as a trough. Found outside the church. The capital was intended to surmount a shaft having an upper diameter of 0.495 m. It may have been reused to top one of the columns of either the north or the south church. The extant column bases of the north church indicate a lower shaft diameter of 0.53 to 0.55 m.; those of the south church 0.52 to 0.53. The foliated necking is characteristic of "fine-toothed" acanthus and "two-zone" capitals of the fifth century.⁵

4. Fragment of slab (FI 15, now in the Archaeological Museum) decorated with a deeply undercut vine leaf enclosed within a circular loop formed by its stem: height 0.21 m., width 0.20, thickness 0.06 (fig. 9). The leaf and stem are exactly duplicated on a fragment in the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul, No. 4428, identified as pertaining to the church of St. Polyeuctos,⁶ and on the "pilastri Acritani" at Venice.⁷ First third of the sixth century.

⁵ Cf. R. Kautzsch, *Kapitellstudien* (Berlin-Leipzig, 1936), pls. 24ff., 30ff.

⁶ R. M. Harrison and N. Firath in *DOP*, 20 (1966), p. 228 and fig. 15.

⁷ Reproduced, e.g., by O. M. Dalton, *Byzantine Art and Archaeology* (Oxford, 1911), fig. 449.

5. Fragment of slab with acanthus decoration (FI 48): height 0.21 m., width 0.26, thickness 0.048, height of relief 0.015 (fig. 10). On the recessed background are remains of red paint. Probably sixth century.

ii. *Sculpture of the Tenth Century*

6. A sounding in the west pier flanking what was originally the main south window of the north church revealed, at sill level, a length of cornice (height 0.14 m.) decorated with a simple palmette design (fig. 11). This cornice was on the exterior of the tenth-century church and was concealed from view when, in the late thirteenth century, the pier in question was reinforced with added masonry.⁸

7. Top part of a mullion (FI 54: height 0.40 m., width 0.19, maximum depth, as preserved, 0.30) with a decorated band (width 0.085) consisting of a palmette, an eight-petalled rosette and a diamond (fig. 15). Except for the palmette, the design is identical to that of the mullions of the north window⁹ which are 0.20 wide and have a decorated band 0.10 wide. Our fragment may have come from the destroyed south window of the north church.

8. Fragment of mullion capital (FI 74) decorated with palmettes and a band of rinceau: height 0.195, width 0.31, depth, as preserved, 0.49 (fig. 12). The head of the mullion was 0.14 wide and 0.50 deep, assuming that the preserved dowel-hole in the capital corresponded to the center of the shaft. Perhaps from one of the upper windows of the north church.

9. Fragment of carved slab with the head of a peacock surrounded by a halo: height 0.24 m., width 0.25, diameter of halo *ca.* 0.19. The head, which stood out in considerable relief, has been mostly hacked off. The back of the slab is unevenly roughed out, which indicates that it was not intended to be seen from the rear. This fragment was found to fit another that was in the stores of the Archaeological Museum (the two are shown joined together in figure 13). A third fragment, also in the stores of the Archaeological Museum (fig. 14), seems to belong to the same slab. The three pieces in question do not correspond exactly to the peacock slab illustrated by

Macridy, figure 41; so there must have been at least two matching slabs of this design.

10. Fragment of lintel or architrave (FI 55: fig. 19) similar to Macridy, fig. 43 (piece on the right) and Mango-Hawkins, fig. 38. Length 0.60 m., width 0.22, thickness 0.10. What must have been the underside is decorated with an elaborate design of palmettes between intersecting diagonals. The front (i. e., thickness) was probably bevelled and had some sort of carved design on it—perhaps alternating crosses and palmettes—of which only the curved stems remain. This may have been the architrave of the templon. Note that the companion piece illustrated by Macridy is partly unworked, which probably means that it was let into a wall at that point.

11. Fragment of bevelled cornice (FI 46: fig. 16) with three palmettes, each of a different shape: length 0.265 m., height 0.11. Cf. Macridy, fig. 45, top right.

12. Fragment of bevelled cornice (FI 47: fig. 18, left) with two palmettes, similar to No. 11 *supra*. Length 0.21 m., height 0.11.

13. Fragment of bevelled cornice (FI 90: fig. 17) with alternating crosses and palmettes, of a type widely used in both the north and south churches (Macridy, fig. 45, top left; Mango-Hawkins, fig. 15), but on a larger scale: length 0.53 m., height (incomplete) 0.17, depth 0.29.

14. Fragment of bevelled cornice (FI 19: fig. 20) with palmette: length 0.23 m., height 0.105. Cf. Macridy, fig. 45, second row, center.

15. Fragment of carved slab (FI 51: fig. 21) with two fleurons side by side: height 0.155 m., width 0.14, thickness 0.05. Similar to revetment slab in the prothesis of the south church (Mango-Hawkins, fig. 8), but somewhat thicker.

16. Fragment of thin slab with part of a palmette and curving stem (FI 29: fig. 22): height 0.175 m., width 0.14, thickness 0.03. Back finished smooth.

17. Fragment of lintel or entablature (FI 25: fig. 23): length 0.32 m., height 0.09, depth 0.265. The underside is decorated with an interlace design, the front with acanthus leaves. The rear side forms a smooth, vertical plane, while the top is roughly finished.

18. Fragment of slab (FI 64: fig. 24) with part of a palmette and grooved stem: length 0.31 m., width 0.08, thickness 0.065.

⁸ See plan in *DOP*, 18, facing p. 298.

⁹ Macridy, fig. 20A.

19. Two fragments (FI 34, 35: fig. 25) with trefoils and palmettes framed by diagonal lines. FI 34: length 0.43 m., width 0.09, thickness 0.10. FI 35: length 0.56, width 0.10, thickness 0.10. The back of both pieces is smooth.

20. Fragment of bevelled cornice (FI 16: fig. 26) with simplified acanthus design: length 0.27 m., height 0.08.

21. Fragment of cornice (FI 53: fig. 28) decorated with palmettes. In plan, the face of the fillet is slightly concave. Length 0.23 m., height (incomplete) 0.085, depth 0.12.

22. Several pieces of string course that were used to frame the panels of the wall revetment. They are in two patterns (fig. 27): the commoner one is cut into diamonds—three small ones alternating with one longer one (six specimens found, FI 57–62); the other one (FI 56) has a bead-and-reel design: width 0.025 to 0.035 m.; depth about 0.07.

iii. *Palaeologan Sculpture*

23. The mullion capitals of the central apse of the south church, which had been previously invisible on the inside, were exposed in the course of our work. Each one is decorated with a “plaited” cross, like the mullion capitals of the diaconicon (Macridy, fig. 59; Mango-Hawkins, fig. 36), and has the initials Φ(ῶς) Χ(ριστοῦ) Φ(αίνοι) Π(ᾶσι) in the four quarters between the arms of the cross. On either side of the cross is a tall palmette of acanthus. The south capital, reproduced here (fig. 29), is the better preserved of the two. The carving, which is of poor quality, is accentuated by means of drill holes.

24. Fragment of champlévé carving (FI 33: fig. 30) with floral decoration: height 0.23 m., width 0.19, thickness 0.04. Cf. Macridy, figs. 62, 63. The roughly tooled background must have been originally filled with colored mastic.¹⁰

25. Fragment of bevelled cornice (FI 71: fig. 18, right) decorated with palmettes: length 0.26 m., height 0.13, depth 0.47. There is a metal plug in the top side. Date doubtful, but probably a Palaeologan imitation of the tenth-century exterior cornice, No. 6 *supra*.

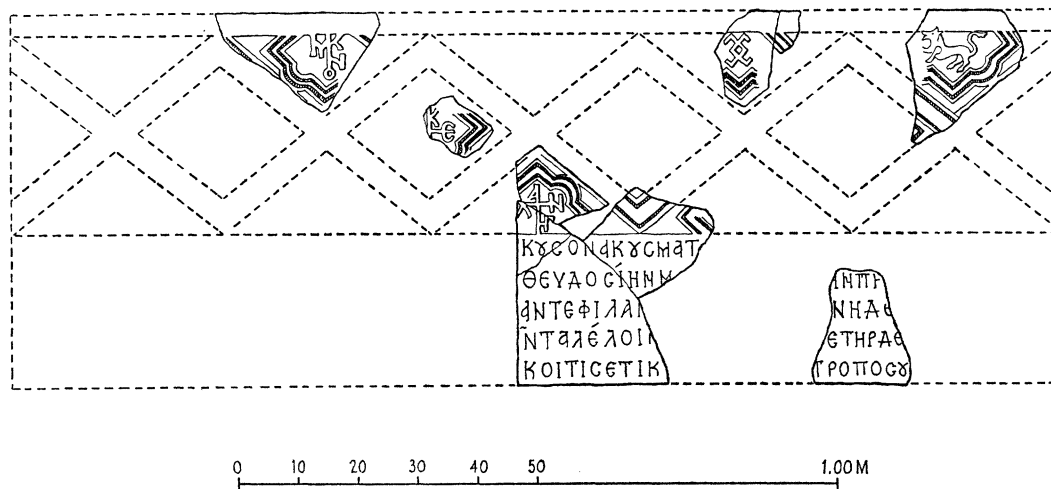
¹⁰ Cf. P. A. Underwood in *DOP*, 14 (1960), p. 218 and fig. 17 (Fethiye Camii); A. K. Orlandos, *Ἡ Παρηγορήτισσα τῆς Ἀρτης* (Athens, 1963), p. 97 ff.

26. Fragment of flat colonette (?) with a band of interlace punctuated with drill holes (FI 32: fig. 31): length 0.21 m., width 0.09. Back hacked away to an uneven shape. Probably Palaeologan.¹¹

27. Fragment of sepulchral slab (FI 17: fig. 32) bearing the monogram of the Comneni consisting of the letters K, O, M, N: length 0.26, height 0.175 m., thickness 0.05. The upper edge slopes slightly forward; back finished smooth. This is clearly part of the same monument as that illustrated by Macridy in figures 66–68, and which may have been the front of a box sarcophagus placed in an arcosolium. Of the fragments recorded by Macridy, we have been able to locate in the stores of the Archaeological Museum those in his figures 66 (Inv. No. 4366 = our figs. 33, 34), 67 A and 68 A (No. 4355 = our fig. 35), but we have not succeeded in tracing the rest. The appearance of the slab can, nevertheless, be approximately reconstructed, and we have attempted to do so in Text figure A. It should be observed, however, that the relative position of the preserved fragments remains conjectural.

The monument appears to have been made of reused material as suggested by the sunken panel on the reverse of the largest preserved piece (fig. 34). Assuming that the front of the sarcophagus was of a size commensurate with that of a normal human body, say 1.75 m., it is unlikely that a single marble slab of such dimensions should have been available for reuse. In making our reconstruction we have supposed, therefore, that two slabs were set side by side and that the inscription ran continuously across the two. Since, furthermore, the largest preserved piece (fig. 33) has on its left-hand side a clean vertical edge which does not amputate any of the letters, and since this is manifestly not the beginning of the inscription, we have been led to believe that the piece in question pertained to the second rather than to the first slab. As for the fragment with the heraldic animal (fig. 35), this seems to have stood fairly close to the right-hand edge of the second slab as shown


¹¹ The ornament is very common. Cf., e.g., the templon of Nerezi reproduced by R. Hamann-MacLean and H. Hallensleben, *Die Monumentalmalerei in Serbien und Makedonien* (Giessen, 1963), fig. 32.





A. Approximate Reconstruction of Front or Lid of Sarcophagus

by the vertical ridge on its reverse. This ridge seems to pertain to the innermost frame of the sunken panel. Finally, it should be pointed out that the fragment pictured by Macridy in figure 68 B is reproduced upside down. The broad zone of diaper pattern postulated in our reconstruction also occurs on another slab of surely Palaeologan date, two fragments of which are illustrated by Macridy in figures 64 and 65.

With regard to the destination of our monument, we should like to correct a statement made by us in *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, 18, p. 269, note 52b: The monogram shown in figure 33 is not that of the Tarchaneiotas family. It consists of the letters Α (at the top of the cross), ΓΓ or ΗΓ (which we mistook for a T) at the bottom, Λ (which we mistakenly read as X) on the left, and Ν on the right. A possible reading would be 'Αγγελίνα (or 'Αγγελήνα). We have, therefore, before us the tomb of a lady whose monastic name was Theodosia, who was a Comnene and perhaps also an Angelina. It would not be too rash to suggest that the lady in question was the foundress, the Empress Theodora (d. 1303), who was descended from the Angeli on her mother's side.¹²

We are, unfortunately, unable to interpret the device  pictured by Macridy in figure 68 B. This occurs once again together with the

further devices  and  (which Millet was, we believe, mistaken in regarding as purely ornamental) as well as the monograms of the Palaeologus and Asanes families on the funerary veil of Maria Mangop (1477).¹³ The four crossed bars certainly had a specific meaning because we encounter them on the coins of the Nicene Emperor John I Ducas Vatatzes;¹⁴ on a carved archivolt found on the Seraglio Point, where it is combined with the monogram of the Palaeologi;¹⁵ and on a slab at the Pantanassa, Mistra, where it accompanies the monograms of both the Palaeologi and the Cantacuzenes.¹⁶ The heraldry of the Palaeologan period would merit a special investigation.

¹³ G. Millet, *Broderies religieuses de style byzantin* (Paris, 1947), p. 79f. and pl. CLXII. The same devices occur on a fifteenth-century epigonal at Poutna: O. Tafrali, *Le trésor byzantin et roumain du monastère de Poutna* (Paris, 1925), No. 82, pl. XL.

¹⁴ J. Sabatier, *Description générale des monnaies byzantines* (Paris, 1862), II, pl. LXIV. 11-12; cf. W. Wroth, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, Lombards ... in the British Museum* (London, 1911), p. 219 note 1.

¹⁵ E. Unger in *Archäologischer Anzeiger* (1916), col. 26ff., No. 29 and fig. 15; Macridy in 'Επετ. 'Εταιρ. Βυζαντ. Σπουδών, VIII (1931), p. 336 and fig. 8.

¹⁶ G. Millet in *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*, XXIII (1899), p. 142; *idem*, *Monuments byzantins de Mistra* (Paris, 1910), pl. 58. 14. Another similar piece, *ibid.*, pl. 62.15.

¹² A. Th. Papadopoulos, *Versuch einer Genealogie der Palaiologen* (Munich, 1938), No. 1.

3. ANTIQUE FUNERARY INSCRIPTIONS

In addition to the ten funerary inscriptions described in our previous report (p. 311ff.), fragments of three more have come to light. Our suggestion that these inscriptions were taken from a pagan cemetery of ancient Byzantium proves to be incorrect: all of them were probably brought over from Cyzicus.¹⁷ The fact that the supply of marble for a high-class tenth-century church should have depended, at least in part, on the reuse of antique material transported over a considerable distance is certainly deserving of notice.

I. Prothesis of north church, south lobe, recarved as a length of cornice: height, as visible, 0.54 m., width 0.95; height of letters 0.055, interlinear spaces 0.02 (fig. 37):

[‘Υπόμνημα ---]ου τοῦ καὶ Γερωντίου
 ὃ [κατεσκεύασα
 ἑαυτῷ] ζῶν καὶ τῇ γλυκυτάτῃ μου
 [γυναικί
 ---]α Ἀντωνία τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς
 ἀπαγορεύω·
 εἰ δέ τις τολμήσει τινὰ ἕτερον
 καταθέσθαι
 5. ---] δώσει προστείμου τῷ ἱερῷ[τάτῳ
 ταμείῳ
 τόσον καὶ] τῇ τῆς Ἀσίας Κυζικηνῶν
 μητ[ροπόλει τόσον.]

Line 1: The deceased appears to have had a double name. On this practice in the Cyzicus area, see F. W. Hasluck, *Cyzicus* (Cambridge, 1910), p. 248f.

Line 6: On the assumption by Cyzicus of the title *metropolis*, see D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (Princeton, 1950), I, p. 636; II, p. 1497 note 20.

II. North church, cornice under west springing of south Turkish arch: length 1.62 m., height as visible 0.57; height of letters 0.06/0.07, interlinear spaces 0.02/0.04. Ornate letters (fig. 38). Length nearly complete: one or two letters missing on left side, two or three on right:

¹⁷ Cf. J. and L. Robert in *Revue des études grecques*, LXXIX (1966), p. 393f., No. 254, who offer some valuable suggestions concerning the restitution of these inscriptions.

[‘Υπόμνημα τοῦ δεινός ὃ κατεσκεύ-
 ασ]α ἑαυτῷ καὶ [τῇ συνβίῳ] μου
 Φαυστει[να
 Ζ]οῖλου καὶ τῷ ὑῷ μ[ου Ἀ]ριστίωνι· εἰ δέ
 τις
 το]λήσει ἕτερον καταθέσθαι δώσει τῇ
 λ[αν-
 5. π]ροτάτῃ Κυζικηνῶν πόλ[ει
 π]ροστείμου leaf (δηνάρια) ,βφ’
 leaf καὶ τοῖς τ. .
 . . . ν κατοι — two leaves — κοῦσι
 !

Line 2: We have read ἑαυτῷ, although the shape of the *epsilon* is distinctly odd.

Lines 6–7: It is not clear to us what body was meant to be the second recipient of the fine. A possible restitution might be τοῖς τ[ὸν τόπο]ν κατοικοῦσι. A tombstone at Constantinople ended with the formula δώσει τῇ πόλει * ,αυ’(?) καὶ τῷ τόπῳ * φ’: see M. I. Gedeon, *Ἐγγραφοὶ λίθοι καὶ κεράμια* (Constantinople, 1893), p. ρκε’.

III. Small fragment: height 0.14 m., length 0.19; height of letters 0.04/0.05, interlinear space about 0.015 (fig. 36):

---- οσις ----
 ---- Φαυστ ----

4. BRICK STAMPS

The stamps illustrated in figures 39 and 40 pertain to reused bricks of the fifth and sixth centuries found out of context. Some of them reproduce known types, while others have not been reported before. In quoting parallels we have drawn on the late E. Mamboury’s unpublished and unfinished corpus of brick stamps (referred to as Mamboury). We have not resolved in our transcription the enigmatic abbreviation B, BA, BAP or BAPE because none of the interpretations advanced so far appears convincing.¹⁸ The bricks themselves are of the normal early Byzantine size, i. e., 36 to 38 cm. square by 4 to 5 cm. in thickness.

¹⁸ See esp. A. M. Schneider in *Oriens Christianus*, XXXIV (1937), p. 263ff.; E. Mamboury in *Byzantion*, XIX (1949), p. 113ff.; C. Mango in *American Journal of Archaeology*, LIV (1950), p. 22f. The study of A. M. Maletskos, “Ἡ ἐννοία τῶν ἐνεπιγράφων βυζαντινῶν πλίνθων,” Περρ. τοῦ Θ’ Διεθν. Βυζαντ. Συνεδρίου, I (Athens, 1954), p. 264ff. is worthless.

1. + Ἀν[θ]εμί(ου) ἰνδικτι(ῶνος) +. Six different stamps of this form have been published, but none of them bears the name of Anthemius. See E. Mamboury, "Les briques byzantines marquées du chrisme," *Ann. de l'Inst. de phil. et d'hist. Orient. et Slaves*, IX (1949), p. 455 f.
2. + ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἰδ' Ἀριστενέτου +. For a three-line stamp bearing the name Aristenetos, see *Second Report upon the Excavations carried out in and near the Hippodrome of Constantinople* (London, 1929), p. 54, No. 15.
3. [ἰν]δ(ικτιῶνος) ε' Ἀριστενέ(του).
4. Perhaps [Μεγάλης το]ῦ Θεο(ῦ) Ἐκκλη(ησίας). Cf. the well-known Justinianic stamp Μεγάλης Ἐκκλησίας.
5. Πέτρου ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) α'. The same stamp with indictions 1 and 15, is recorded by Mamboury as having been found in the region of the Magnaura, at the so-called Palace of Botaniates (Afrika hanı) and at Tokludedede mescidi ("St. Thekla"), destroyed in 1929.
6. Μάρκου or Μακαρίου. Complete specimens have an *upsilon* above the *kappa* and an *omikron* above the *rho*. Cf. W. S. George, *The Church of St. Eirene at Constantinople* (Oxford, 1912), pl. 16, Nos. 16-17. Mamboury records specimens from several sites.
7. + Δόμνου. Justinianic. Cf. George, *op. cit.*, pl. 16, No. 12; Hippodrome Excavations, Second Report, p. 53, No. 11; A. M. Schneider, *Die Grabung im Westhof der Sophienkirche* (Berlin, 1941), p. 26.
8. Monogram of uncertain meaning. Similar to the stamp reproduced by M. I. Gedeon, "Εγγραφοί λίθοι καὶ κεράμια (Constantinople, 1892), p. 10.
9. + ἐνδικ(τιῶνος) ζ' +. Two specimens found.
10. Κυρίλ(λου). Stamps bearing the name Kyrillos are recorded by Mamboury as having been found in the area of the Augustaion and that of St. Mary Chalkoprataia.
11. Meaning unclear. The first letter may be M. For a stamp of similar appearance, see E. Unger, *Archäologischer Anzeiger* (1916), col. 19, fig. 10. 21.
12. A better-preserved specimen from the martyrion of St. Euphemia (Mamboury shows that the letter resembling a Latin V is, in fact, an inverted *alpha*. Possible readings: ἰν(δικτιῶνος) β' Ἀλε(ξάνδρου) or ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ζ' ΒΑ Λέ(οντος).
13. ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ια' ΒΑ Ἀγο.... Five specimens found. Cf. Mamboury and Wiegand, *Die Kaiserpaläste von Konstantinopel* (Berlin, 1934), pp. 40, 43. Further specimens bearing the same abbreviated name and various indiction numbers are recorded by Mamboury at the Martyrion of St. Euphemia, Tokludedede mescidi and Balabanağa mescidi. Mamboury completes the name as Ἀγο(ραστού) on the basis of a circular stamp from the so-called Palace of Botaniates reading Θε(ο)ῦ χάρις Ἀγοραστού ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ιβ'.
14. ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ΒΑΡΕ....
15. ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ... ΒΑ Δό(μνου). Cf. Hippodrome Excavations, Second Report, p. 54, No. 20: INEIBADO; D. Talbot Rice in *Byzantion*, VIII (1933), p. 173: INEIBADOM (Bodrum Camii); Mamboury and Wiegand, *op. cit.*, p. 3: INΣΒΑΔOMN.
16. ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ζ' Β Δω(ροθέου). Two specimens found. Stamps bearing the abbreviated name ΔΩ are recorded by Mamboury at the Martyrion of St. Euphemia, the vicinity of the Binbirdirek cistern, and the open air cistern by the Adrianople Gate.
17. ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ζ' Β Θεμ(ιστίου). Three specimens found. Similar stamps reported by Mamboury in the Land Walls, the Martyrion of St. Euphemia and the area of the Magnaura.
18. Perhaps ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ια' ΒΑ Νε(στορίου). Cf. Meyer-Plath and Schneider, *Die Landmauer von Konstantinopel* (Berlin, 1943), p. 149, No. 6: INBBANE. We have found a second, incomplete fragment reading ΙΝΑΙΒ....
19. ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ζ' Β Πογ... Two specimens found. Mamboury records several stamps from St. Euphemia and the Magnaura area terminating in ΠΟΑΓ.
20. The last letter may be an inverted *phi*. If so, the inscription may be read ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ζ' Β Σαπ(ωρίου). The stamps ΙΝΑΙΒΑCΑΠ and ΙΝΔΙΒΑCΑΠ are recorded by Mamboury as coming from the Land Walls and the Great Palace area. A circular stamp from the "Palace of Botani-

ates" bears the name Σαπούρου, and a cruciform stamp from the same area the name Σαπηρίου.

21. Ἰν(δικτιῶνος) Ἰ' ΒΑ Τ.... Two specimens found.
22. Ἰν(δικτιῶνος)Β
23. Ἰν(δικτιῶνος) Ἰ' ΒΑΡ Κυκ....
24. Ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ε' ΒΑ Κυπ(ριανοῦ).
25. Perhaps Ἰν(δικτιῶνος) Ἰ' Β κῦ(ρι) Φι(λίππου). Two specimens found. Cf. the stamp ΙΝΖΒΑΚΥΡΙΦΙ recorded by Talbot Rice in *Byzantion*, VIII (1933), p. 173, and the incomplete ... ΑΚΥδΦΙ in *The Great Palace of the Byzantine Emperors* (Oxford, 1947), pl. 14. 86. Stamps ending in ΦΙ and ΦΙΛ have been found in the Martyrion of St. Euphemia (Mamboury), and one reading ΙΝΘΒΑΦΙΛ was seen by us *in situ* in the Land Walls, between towers 3 and 4.
26. Κοσμᾶς. On a tile 2 cm. thick. Found in the Macridy excavations and now in the Archaeological Museum in box No. 368.
27. Meaning unclear. Round brick about 30 cm. in diameter, 4.5 cm. thick.
28. Meaning unclear. Fragment of round brick.



1. Istanbul, Fenari Isa Camii, South Arm of Perambulatory. Fresco of St. Demetrius



2. Detail of Figure 1



3. Angel above Figure 1



4.

Torso of Angel



5.



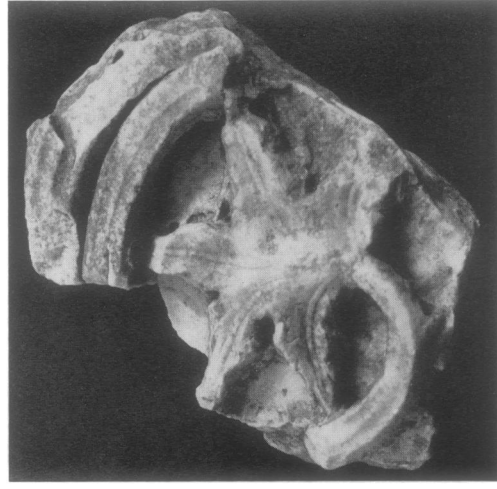
6. Torso of Angel



7. Fragment of Relief



8. Capital



9.



10.

Fragments of Carved Slabs



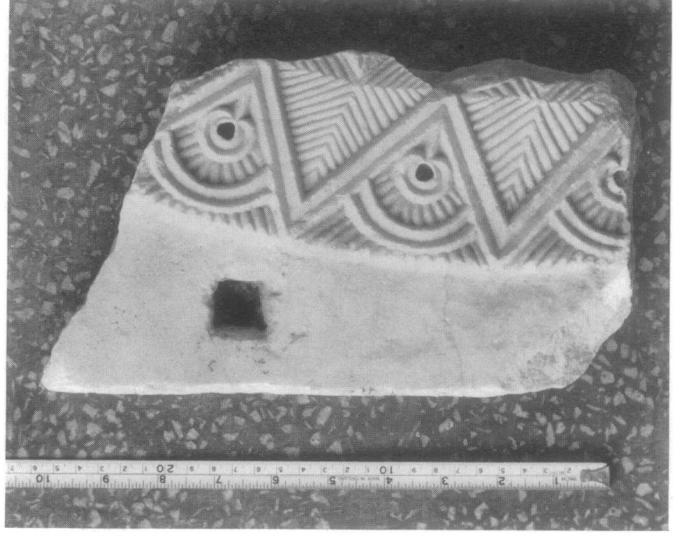
11. North Church, South Façade, Cornice



12. Mullion Capital



13. Fragments of Peacock Slab



14. Fragment of Peacock Slab



15. Fragment of Mullion



16. Fragment of Cornice



18. Fragments of Cornice



17. Fragment of Cornice



19. Fragment of Epistyle



20. Fragment of Cornice



21. Fragment of Revetment Slab



22. Fragment of Carved Slab



23. Fragment of Epistyle



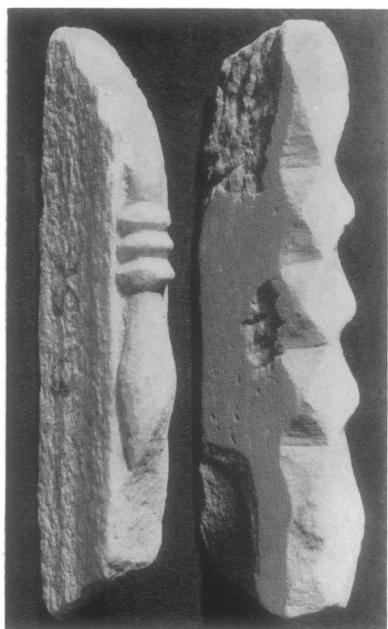
24. Fragment of Carved Slab



25. Fragments of Carved Slab



26. Fragment of Cornice



27. Fragments of String Courses



28. Fragment of Cornice



29. South Church, Main Apse. Mullion Capital



30. Fragment of Champlévé Carving



31. Fragment of Colonnnette (?)



32. Fragment of Sepulchral Slab

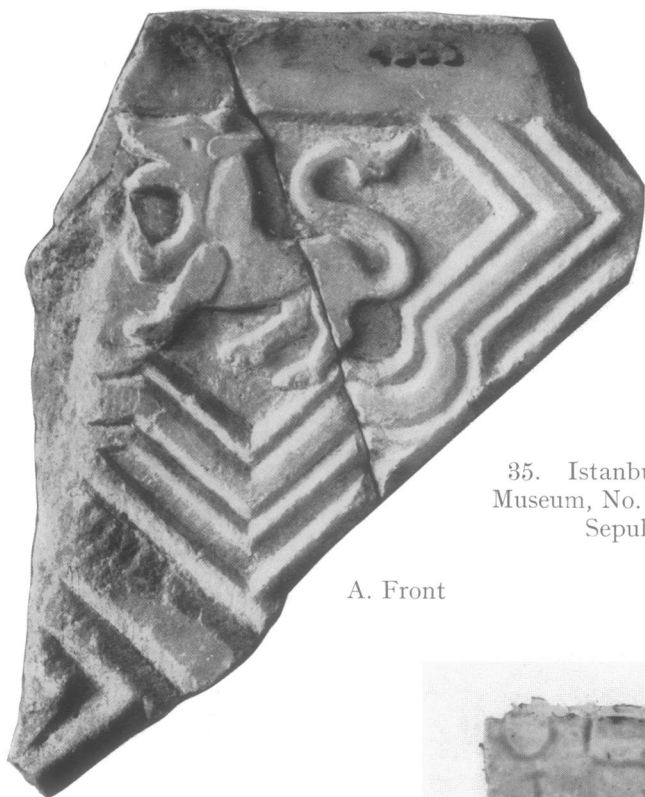


33. Front

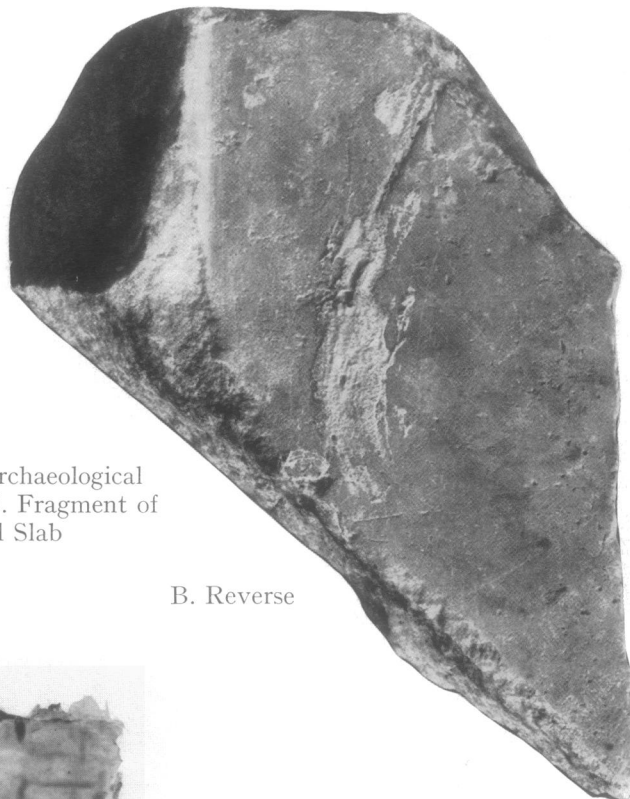


34. Reverse of Figure 33

Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, No. 4366. Fragment of Sepulchral Slab



A. Front

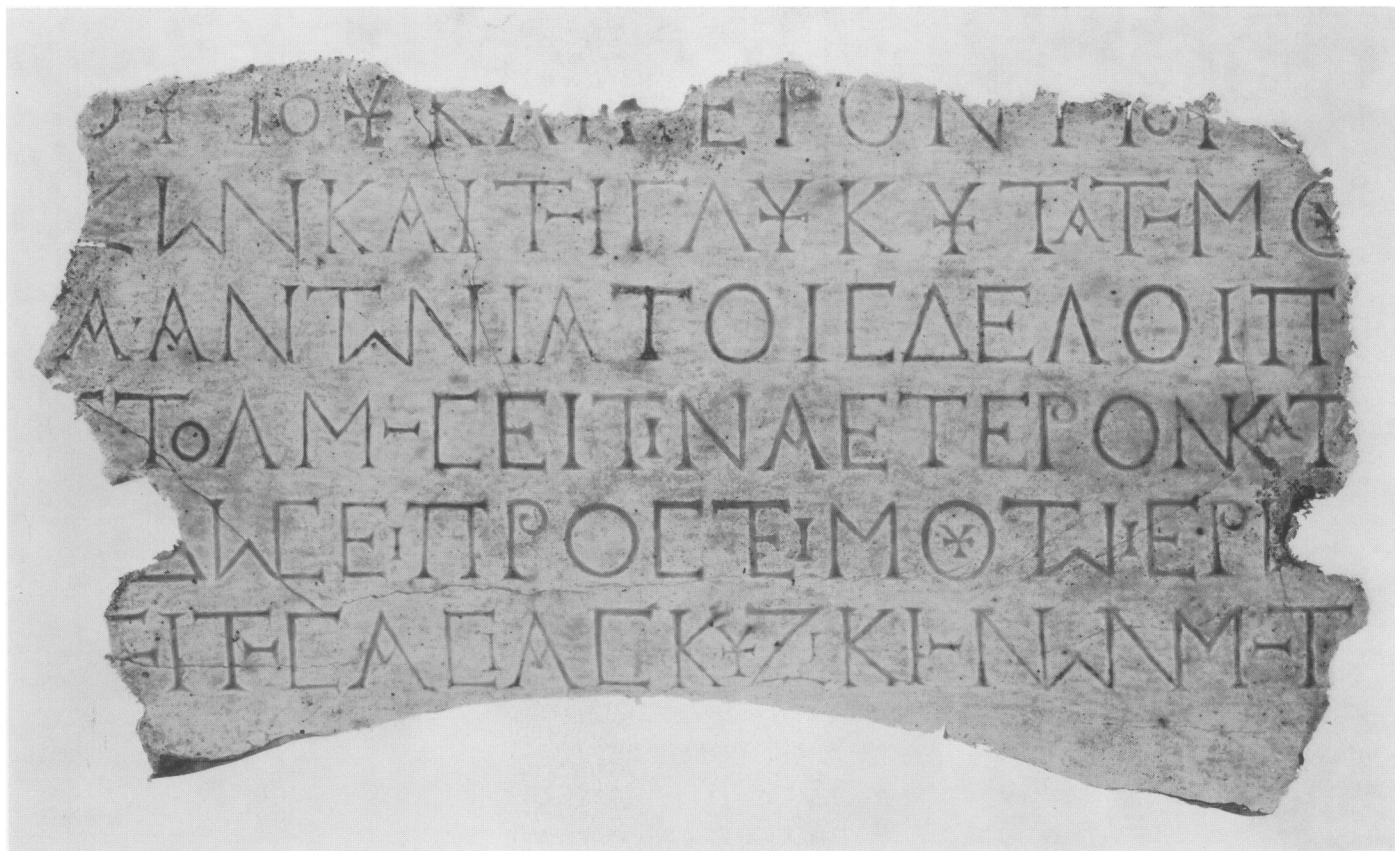


B. Reverse

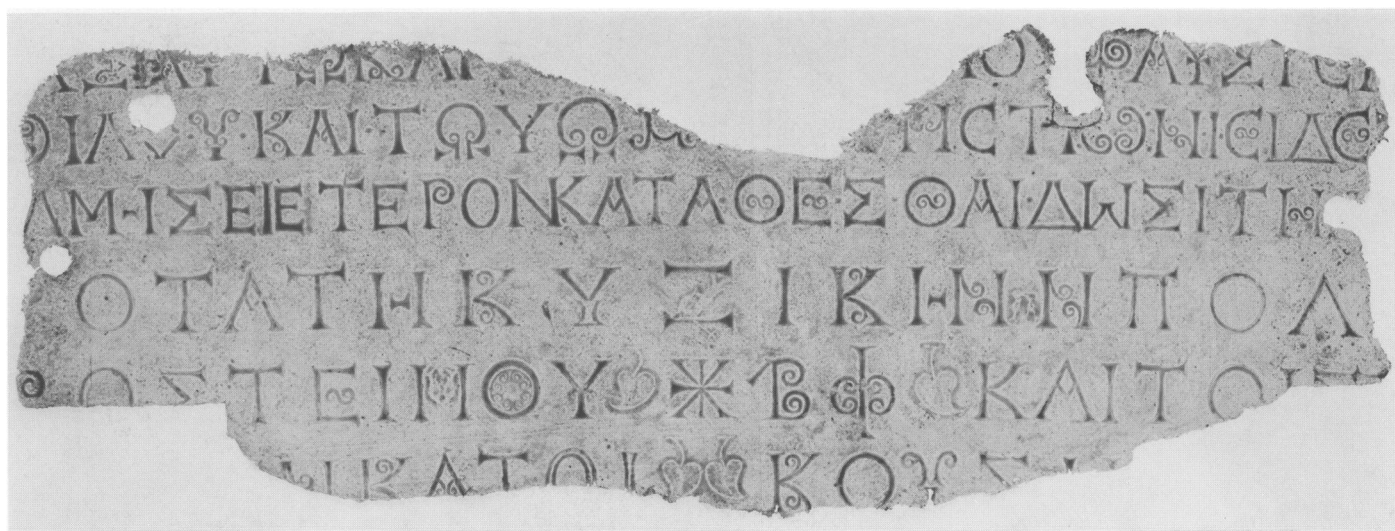
35. Istanbul, Archaeological
Museum, No. 4355. Fragment of
Sepulchral Slab



36. Antique Funerary Inscription
(Latex Mold)



37.



38.

Antique Funerary Inscriptions (Latex Molds)



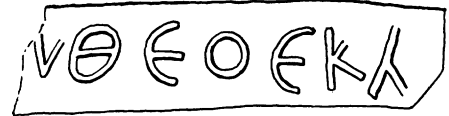
1.



2.



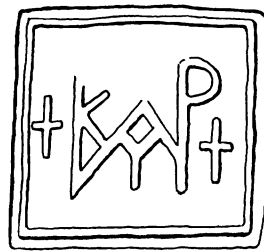
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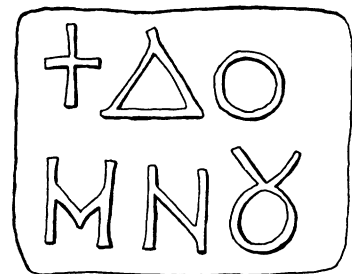
4.



5.



6.



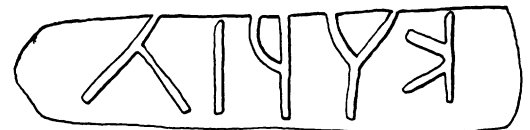
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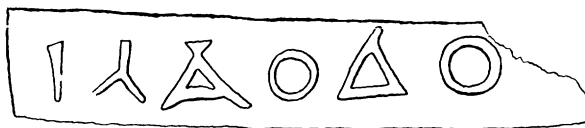
8.



9.



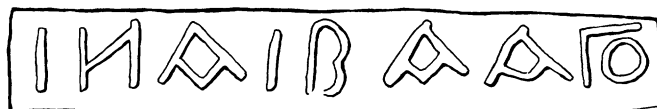
10.



11.



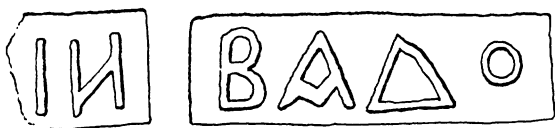
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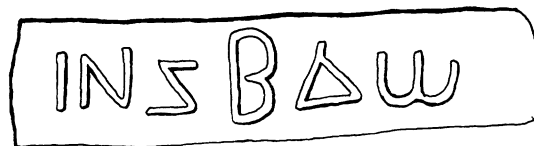
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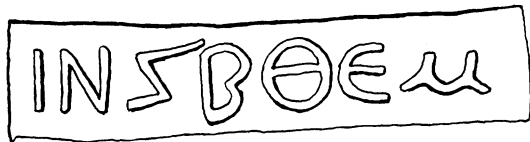
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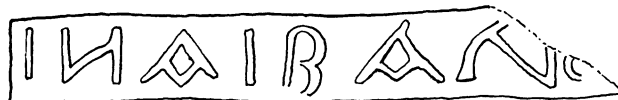
15.



16.



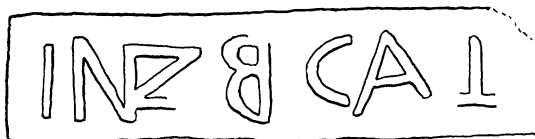
17.



18.



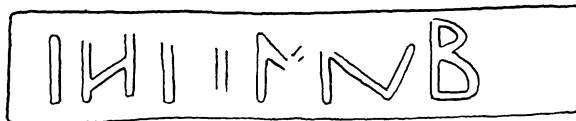
19.



20.



21.



22.



23.



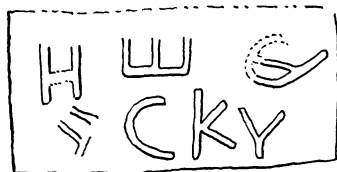
24.



25.



26.



27.



28.